6/24/87 51527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

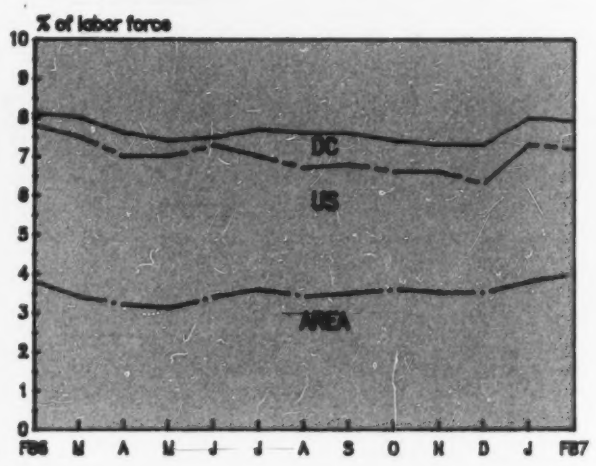
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1987 APRIL 1987

Employment of District Residents Increases–Unemployment Drops to 7.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FEBRUARY 1986 TO 1987



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

Between January and February of this year, the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia declined marginally from 8.0 percent in January to 7.9 percent in February. Importantly, 3,700 additional District residents found work during the month raising the total residents with jobs to 304,300. This increase in employment was almost large enough to offset a surprisingly large February increase (3,900) in the labor force. The net affect of total labor market activity for the month was, however, a small increase (300) in the unemployed.

Over the year (February 1987 compared to February 1986), employment of District residents increased by 9,200—an increase of

Continued on page 3

We Need Your Help!

Hire A Youth This Summer

THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM **639-1562**

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

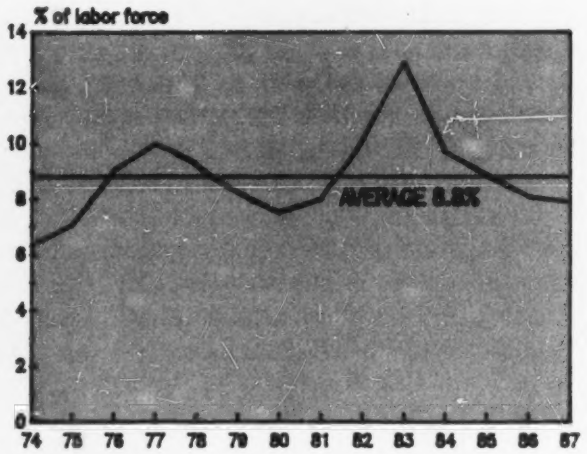
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING FEBRUARY 1987[a]

	February[b] 1987	January[c] 1987	February 1986	January 1986	Net Change From January 1987	Net Change From February 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	330,500	326,600	321,100	321,300	3,900	9,400
Total Employed	304,300	300,600	295,100	295,000	3,700	9,200
Total Unemployment	26,300	26,000	26,000	26,400	300	300
Unemployment Rate[d]	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	-0.1	-0.2
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,720,900	1,722,300	1,641,500	1,647,500	-1,400	79,400
Total Employed	1,666,100	1,669,400	1,596,300	1,600,800	-3,300	69,800
Total Unemployed	54,700	52,900	45,200	46,600	1,800	9,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	0.1	0.4
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,051,400	2,048,900	1,962,600	1,968,800	2,500	88,800
Total Employed	1,970,400	1,970,000	1,891,400	1,895,800	400	79,000
Total Unemployed	81,000	78,900	71,200	73,000	2,100	9,800
Unemployment Rate[d]	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.7	0.1	0.4

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudon, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1974 TO 1987



Continued from page 1

slightly more than 3 percent. Unemployment remained at about the same level as in February of last year (an increase of 300), thus the District's unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point. Unemployment in February is normally one of the highest months during the year, averaging 8.8 percent over the past 14 years. Thus, this year's rate of 7.9 percent is significantly below the long term average for the month which reached a record high of 12.9 percent in 1983. The lowest February rate in the past 14 years occurred in 1974 when it was 6.3 percent. This year's rate for February is the lowest in seven years—since the 7.5 percent registered in February 1980.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

In the Suburbs, the number of employed residents declined by 3,300. Nearly half (1,400) of these laid off workers withdrew from the labor force, thus the unemployment roll increased by only 1,800. This was sufficient enough, however, to cause a small increase in the Suburban unemployment rate of 0.1 of a percentage point.

Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), joblessness in the Suburbs increased by 9,500 individuals—an increase of 21 percent. Over 79,400 suburbanites joined the job market over the year, a 4.8 percent increase. On the other hand, employment of suburbanites increased only by 4.4 percent, not enough to absorb the number of new people looking for work. Thus, the increase in suburban unemployment and a significant 0.4 percentage point increase in the suburban unemployment rate. Still even at 3.2 percent, the suburban unemployment rate indicates a shortage of an available pool of suburban workers.

Combined activities in the District and the Suburbs between January and February pushed the Area unemployment rate up slightly from 3.9 percent to 4 percent. Because of the relatively large increase of unemployment in the

Continued on page 4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Feb.[a] 1987	Jan.[b] 1987	Feb. 1986
District	7.9	8.0	8.1
Calvert Co.	6.4	5.4	5.5
Frederick Co.	6.2	5.0	5.5
Prince Georges Co.	3.8	3.8	3.3
Charles Co.	3.7	3.3	3.2
Alexandria	3.6	3.4	3.5
Stafford Co.	3.4	3.1	3.8
Arlington Co.	2.8	2.7	2.9
Manassas	2.8	2.9	3.0
Montgomery Co.	2.8	2.7	2.4
Prince William Co.	2.7	2.7	2.8
Fairfax Co.	2.5	2.5	2.5
Fairfax City	2.4	2.6	2.6
Loudoun Co.	2.4	2.2	2.7
Manassas Park	2.3	2.1	2.0
Falls Church	1.9	1.7	3.8

a. Preliminary
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

Suburbs, the number of unemployed in the Washington Area increased to 81,000—nearly 68 percent of whom were suburbanites. The monthly increase in employment in the District was, however, large enough to offset the decline in the Suburbs and produce a very small (400) net increase in Area employment.

Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), unemployment in the Area also showed an increase in the level of jobless (9,800) and in the rate (0.4 percentage point). This is the first month since July of 1985, that the Area's unemployment rate has been 4.0 percent or above. Despite the increase in Area unemployment, the Washington Area economy produced over the year jobs for 79,000 more Area residents—an increase of 4.2 percent. Suburbanites accounted for about 88 percent of the increase with District residents adding the remaining 12 percent.

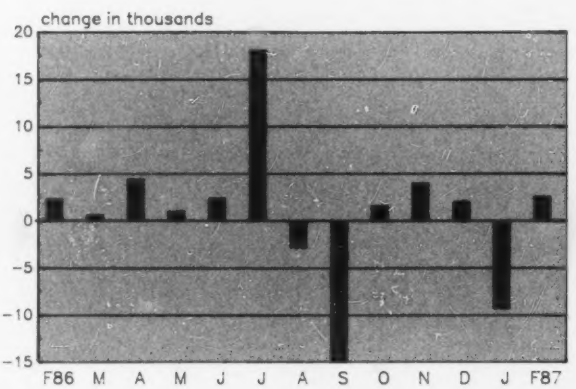
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,463 in February 1987—up by 838 from January. In February, 58 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised the largest group of claimants in February at 23.7 percent. This was followed by professional, managerial, and technical workers comprising another 23.0 percent. Service workers comprised 21.7 percent of the claimants in February. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.7 weeks for all claimants—up from 9.3 percent in January. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 8.8 weeks to 9.3 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.7 weeks to 10.3 weeks. In February 1986, the average duration for males was 9.4 weeks and 10.4 weeks for females.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District rose by 2,600 between January and February of this year. The private sector accounted for 77 percent of the increase with Services, the growth leader, adding 2,000 jobs. The majority of the Services growth occurred in All Other Services (900 jobs) and Hotels and Other Lodging Places (500 jobs) with seasonal gains in educational institutions accounting for the growth in the former. Retail Trade, spurred on by seasonal growth in Eating and Drinking Places (500 jobs), rose by 200 jobs while Construction and Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities each declined by 200 jobs. In the public sector, District Government employment increased by 600 jobs over the month.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE DISTRICT
FEBRUARY 1986–FEBRUARY 1987



Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), the number of District jobs rose 1.5 percent for an increase of 9,500 jobs. The private sector gained 13,800 jobs with Services

Continued on page 6

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, *EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER* and ask about :

Positive Recruitment

We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

Several major employers use our service for continuous recruitment. They visit our offices weekly to interview applicants for their job openings.

We're here to help *YOU.* Call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601, or 1602 and ask about *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It works!

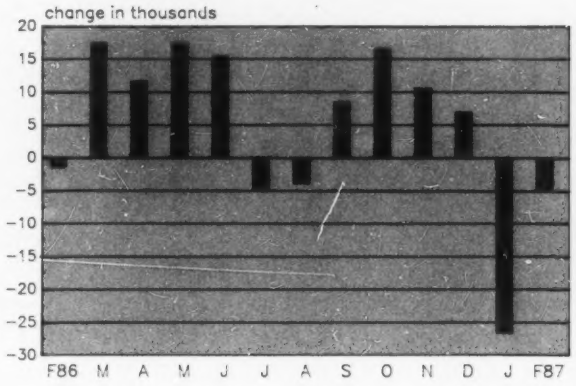
"Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Continued from page 4

accounting for 74 percent and remaining the dominant contributor to growth adding 10,200 new jobs. Growth was registered throughout the Services industry with the exception of Personal Services which remained constant. Business Services and Legal Services were the growth leaders with gains of 2,600 jobs and 2,200 jobs, respectively. Combined growth of 4,700 jobs was fairly equally divided between Health Services, All Other Services, and Hotels and Lodging Places. Significant expansion also occurred in Retail Trade (1,600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,100 jobs). The public sector lost 4,300 jobs over the year with a reduction in Federal Government (6,100 jobs) partially offset by gains in District Government (1,700 jobs) and Local Government (200 jobs).

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
FEBRUARY 1986–FEBRUARY 1987



JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of suburban jobs declined 0.4 percent between January and February of this year to a level of 1,360,000. The private sector lost 7,900 jobs with seasonal declines in Construction (4,700 jobs) and Retail Trade (3,700 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 70 percent and 65 percent, respectively, of the respective losses in these two industries. The public sector recorded an increase of 2,800 jobs with gains in both the Federal Government (1,800 jobs) and State and Local Government (900 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were the recipients of the vast majority of this growth accounting for 86 percent of the public sector growth. Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), the number of suburban jobs rose by 64,000 for an increase of 4.9 percent. This growth was fairly equally distributed between the Maryland and Virginia suburbs at 51 percent and 49 percent, respectively. The private sector accounted for 90 percent of the job growth which was concentrated primarily in Services (22,700 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (17,500 jobs). The Virginia suburbs accounted for 53 percent of the Services growth while the Maryland suburbs were responsible for 55 percent of the Wholesale/Retail Trade growth. Sizable growth rates in Fi-

Continued on page 8

Employers: Pledge A Summer Job For A City Youth Today!

Employers may qualify for a federal income tax credit through the Targeted Job Tax Credit Program. Employers who hire a disadvantaged youth may apply for a tax credit of 85 percent of up to $3,000 in wages for a maximum credit of $2,550. This is based on youth, ages 16 to 17, hired from May through September.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Feb. 1987[b]	Jan. 1987[c]	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987[b]	Jan. 1987[c]	Feb. 1986
TOTAL	**640.3**	**637.7**	**630.8**	**2,000.6**	**2,003.1**	**1,927.1**
Total Private Sector	**377.9**	**375.9**	**364.1**	**1,443.5**	**1,449.4**	**1,371.8**
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.6**	**15.3**	**85.7**	**85.7**	**84.4**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	42.0	41.9
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.2	22.3	22.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.2	16.3	16.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.9	43.8	42.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.3
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.8	11.5	31.2	31.1	30.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.4	7.3	6.6
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.8	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**
Construction	**13.5**	**13.7**	**13.0**	**114.8**	**119.7**	**108.7**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.4**	**24.6**	**24.1**	**96.0**	**96.2**	**90.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.7
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	41.5	37.7
All Transportation	9.2	9.4	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.2	15.2	15.3	49.8	49.8	48.4
Trade	**61.8**	**61.6**	**60.6**	**403.8**	**407.0**	**385.1**
Wholesale	8.9	8.8	9.2	74.9	74.6	71.8
Retail	53.0	52.8	51.4	328.9	332.4	313.4
General Merchandise	4.0	4.1	4.9	37.9	39.2	37.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.5	46.9	42.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.1	37.8	35.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.5	25.5	23.4
Eating & Drinking Places	25.3	24.8	24.2	103.1	102.8	100.2
All Other Retail	23.6	23.8	22.3	78.8	80.2	74.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**36.8**	**36.8**	**35.7**	**117.3**	**117.2**	**109.8**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.3	21.6	21.6	21.0
All Other	29.6	29.7	28.4	95.7	95.6	88.7

Continued next page

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Continued from page 7

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Feb. 1987[b]	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Jan. 1987[c]	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Feb. 1986	METROPOLITAN AREA Feb. 1987[b]	METROPOLITAN AREA Jan. 1987[c]	METROPOLITAN AREA Feb. 1986
Services	**225.5**	**223.5**	**215.3**	**625.0**	**622.7**	**592.1**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.4	13.9	12.9	30.8	30.2	28.4
Personal Services	4.2	4.3	4.2	24.3	23.9	22.5
Business Services	47.9	47.9	45.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.4	33.2	31.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.0	23.8	21.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.3	30.0	29.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	71.3	70.4	69.7	569.9	568.5	541.1
Government	**262.4**	**261.8**	**266.7**	**557.1**	**553.7**	**555.3**
Federal Government	210.3	210.2	216.4	355.2	353.3	359.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	201.9	200.4	196.1
D.C. Government	47.1	46.5	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

nance, Insurance and Real Estate (8.6 percent), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (7.5 percent) and Construction (5.9 percent) resulted in 17,000 new jobs. The public sector rose 2.1 percent over the year with gains in both Federal Government (2,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,900 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

The Washington Area registered a slight decline in jobs between January and February reflecting seasonal layoffs in the private sector. Adverse weather conditions resulted in a decline in Construction (4,900 jobs) while additional layoffs after the holidays resulted in a 3,200 job loss in Wholesale/Retail Trade. Private sector gains were concentrated in Services (2,300 jobs) with the District accounting for 87 percent of the increase. The public sector gained 3,400 jobs over the month with increases in both Federal Government (1,900 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,500 jobs). Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), 73,500 jobs were created in the Area for a 3.8 percent rate of growth. The private sector, with a considerable 5.2 percent rate of growth, accounted for 98 percent of the job growth. Particularly strong growth occurred in Services (32,900 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (18,700 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (7,500 jobs) and Construction (6,100 jobs). Public sector jobs increased 0.3 percent over the year as a gain in State and Local Government (5,800 jobs) was partially offset by a loss in Federal Employment (4,000 jobs).

AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

Over the past 28 months (October 1984 to February 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 5.0 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between February 1986 and February 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.8 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.9 percent, but below its 28 month long-term average of 6.4 percent.

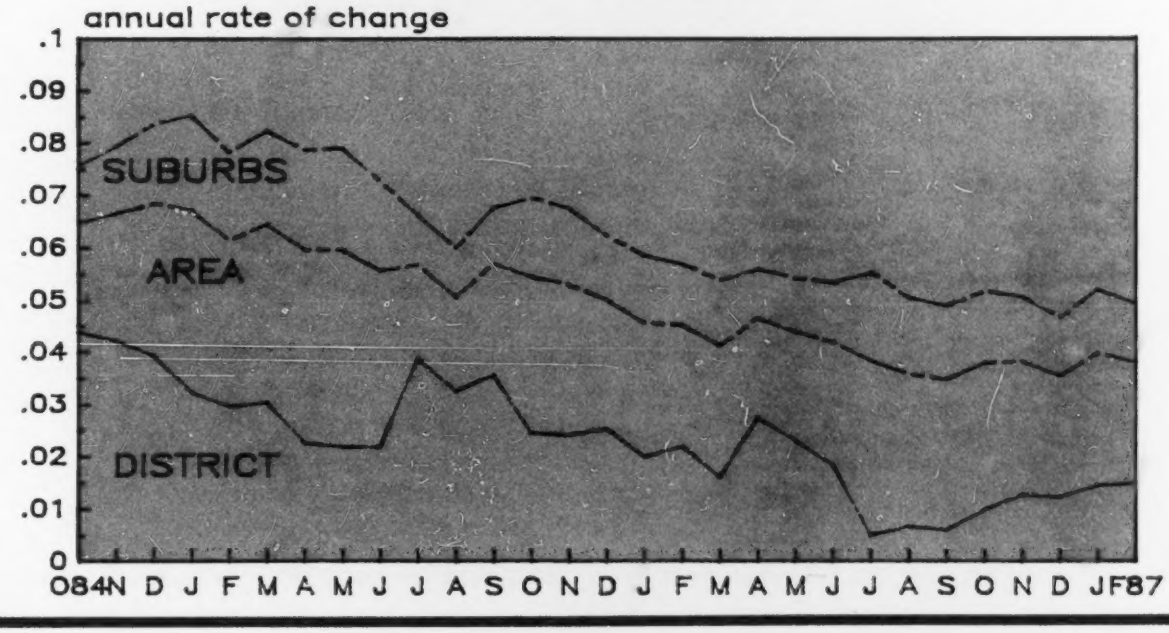
Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 28-month average of 2.3 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 106,700 new jobs produced between February 1984 and February 1985 to 73,500 between February 1986 and this past February. Over the past year, 64,000 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 9,500 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.8 percent versus 2.6 percent for the nation).

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO FEBRUARY 1987

The Area	
Average 28 months	5.0%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1986	3.5%
Current month	3.8%
The Suburbs	
Average 28 months	6.4%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, December 1986	4.7%
Current month	4.9%
The District	
Average 28 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.5%

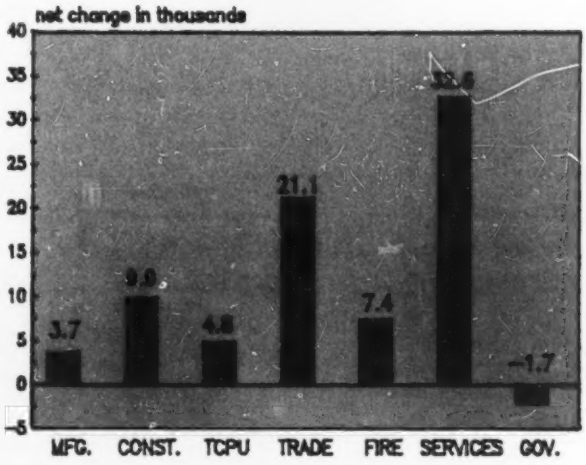
MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH OCTOBER 1984 TO FEBRUARY 1987



ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA AND DISTRICT: 1986

During 1986, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) added 77,600 new jobs to its economic base, bringing the total jobs in the Area to 1,986,100—a 4.1 percent annual growth rate. The U.S. economy created new jobs during the past year at an annual rate of 2.7 percent, some 2,672,000 new jobs. This means that last year the Washington Area generated 2.9 percent of all the new jobs in the nation and now contains about 2 percent of the total American jobs.

AREA JOB GROWTH
ANNUAL AVERAGE
1986



Growth in the Area was characterized by a strong private sector employment expansion (5.9 percent) and a small decline (0.3 percent) in the public sector. Nearly 7 of every 10 new jobs were generated by two industrial sectors: Services (32,600 new jobs, or 42 percent of all new growth) and Trade (21,100 new jobs or 27 percent of the total growth). Construction expansion was also strong and added 9,900 jobs to its 1985 base. Growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate was also better than average,

Continued on page 12

Special Employer Services

Mass Job Recruitment

Upon request from employers, the Department of Employment Services will conduct a mass recruitment effort to attract hundreds of qualified candidates for specified job vacancies. The agency provides: prescreening of job applicants; public information campaign, and space for individual interviews. Call 639-1601 for this assistance.

Regional Employment Program

To help assure that District residents are fully considered for jobs in suburban counties, the Department of Employment Services participates in a Regional Cooperative Employment Program. Endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Counsel of Governments, the program provides free screening and referral services to regional employers. A transportation response system which helps employees reach jobs in suburban communities and customized job training are key features. Employers may hire District workers through the program by calling 639-1400.

Interstate Clearance

The Department of Employment Services is affiliated with a nationwide employment recruitment system. Employers may contact the agency for help in finding qualified applicants in other states for hard to fill positions. This assistance can be obtained by calling 724-3770.

1985 AND 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		METROPOLITAN AREA	
INDUSTRY	**1986**	**1985[b]**	**1986**	**1985[b]**
TOTAL	**640.6**	**631.2**	**1,986.1**	**1,908.5**
Total Private Sector	**373.6**	**364.1**	**1,430.5**	**1,351.2**
Manufacturing	**15.5**	**14.8**	**85.4**	**81.7**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	42.3	40.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	22.9	21.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	16.0	15.2
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	43.1	41.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.3
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	30.8	29.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	7.0	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.2	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**1.1**
Construction	**13.8**	**13.6**	**120.8**	**110.9**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.4**	**25.4**	**93.5**	**88.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.9
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	40.2	36.5
All Transportation	9.3	9.1	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.1	16.3	48.5	47.3
Trade	**62.8**	**62.7**	**400.6**	**379.5**
Wholesale	9.1	9.4	73.5	70.4
Retail	53.7	53.2	327.1	309.1
General Merchandise	4.8	5.0	39.3	38.4
Food	N/A	N/A	45.5	41.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	36.9	34.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	24.5	23.0
Eating & Drinking Places	25.6	26.0	103.2	99.8
All Other Retail	23.2	22.3	77.6	72.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**36.3**	**34.8**	**114.4**	**107.0**
Banking	7.3	7.1	21.6	20.8
All Other	29.0	27.6	92.8	86.3

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Continued from page 11

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1986	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1985[b]	METROPOLITAN AREA 1986	METROPOLITAN AREA 1985[b]
Services	**220.8**	**212.7**	**614.8**	**582.2**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.9	12.7	30.8	29.1
Personal Services	4.2	4.0	23.0	22.3
Business Services	48.1	45.4	N/A	N/A
Health Services	32.5	30.6	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	22.8	21.1	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.0	29.4	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	69.3	69.6	561.0	530.8
Government	**267.0**	**267.1**	**555.6**	**557.3**
Federal Government	213.3	215.5	356.6	363.3
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	199.1	194.0
D.C. Government	48.8	46.7	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.9	4.9	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

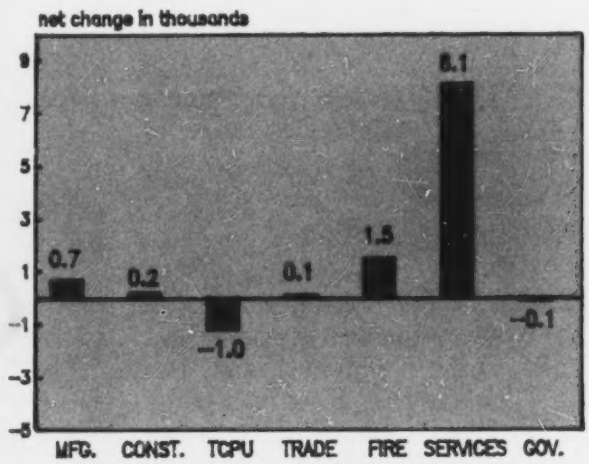
Continued from page 10

adding 7,400, but its banking component showed less than average growth of only 3.8 percent (800 new jobs).

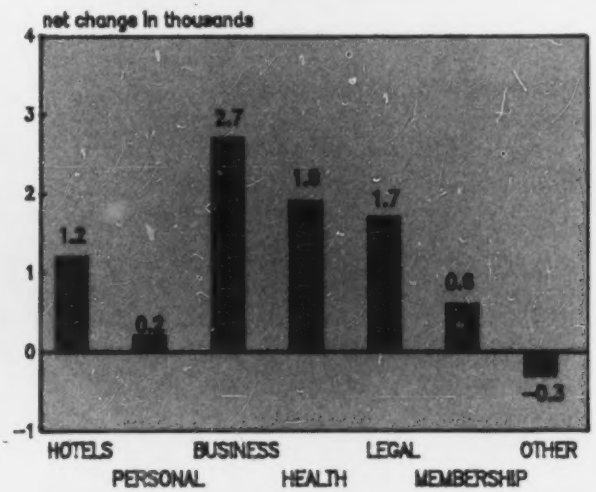
In the public sector, Federal Government jobs declined by 6,700 (1.8 percent), but growth in local government (5,100 new jobs) almost offset the loss. As a result, total government employment declined 0.3 percent for the year. Government jobs now constitute 28 percent of all Area jobs. Of which, 18 percent are Federal. In 1980, 35 percent of Area jobs were in the Public sector of which 23 percent were Federal. So during the 1980's, government employment as a proportion of total Area employment is declining at about 1 percentage point a year.

In the District, 9,400 new jobs were created during 1986—a growth rate of 1.5 percent—just about its long-term average between 1956 and 1985. Eighty-six percent of the new District jobs were created by the Services Industry accounting for 8,100 new jobs. Within the Services Industry, firms providing services to other businesses or government added the most new jobs (2,700), followed by those providing health services (1,900 new jobs) and those providing legal services (1,700 new jobs). Hotels in 1986 also experienced a strong expansion adding 1,200 new jobs—an over-the-year growth of 9.4 percent. Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities suffered a decline of 1,000 jobs, all in the Communications and Public Utilities component of the industry. Other private sector industries showed modest gains for the year.

DISTRICT JOB GROWTH
ANNUAL AVERAGE
1986



GROWTH IN DISTRICT SERVICES JOBS
ANNUAL AVERAGE
1986



Negative job growth (100 jobs) occurred in the Public Sector, with District Government job growth (2,100) partially offsetting a Federal loss of 2,200. Since 1980, Federal employment in the District has declined by 15,300 jobs or nearly 7 percent. In 1980, Federal jobs constituted 37 percent of all District jobs. They now make up only 33 percent of the jobs. Thus in the District, the Federal Government is a declining industry, both in relative and absolute terms.

Note: Copies of the recently benchmarked 1986 and the 1985 revised benchmarked Wage and Salary Employment by month for the Washington MSA and the District may be obtained by calling LMIR at (202) 639-1642 or 639-1632.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In January 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 267 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate rises slightly between December and January. Most of the employment decline is traceable to layoffs in the Area's retail trade sector. This January was no exception; the Area's unemployment rate rose from 3.5 percent in December to 3.8 percent in January. This was the twentieth lowest rate of all 267 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging upward. This is the ninth time in thirteen months that the rate has been 3.5 percent or above. A year ago, the rate was 3.7 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.8 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate—up from 2.6 percent to 3.3 percent. A year ago, it was also 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a January rate of 5.7 percent. A year ago, it was also 5.7 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a January jobless rate of 4.4 percent—up from 4.2 percent posted the previous month.

Job Service. . .

Job Bank

- **A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient referrals**

States

When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary rate of 8.0 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 21st highest jobless rate in the country. This was down six notches from the 15th spot held in December. Maryland's rate at 5.2 percent was up from the 4.7 percent recorded in December. Virginia's rate was also up from 4.9 percent to 5.2 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked 41st and 44th, respectively, in the standings of the fifty-one jurisdictions. The lowest unemployment rates for January were in New Hampshire (3.0 percent), Delaware (3.7 percent), Connecticut (3.9 percent), and Massachusetts (4.1 percent). Nine states reported rates in excess of 10 percent, including Louisiana (14.7 percent), West Virginia (13.0 percent), Mississippi (12.7 percent), and Alaska (11.6 percent).

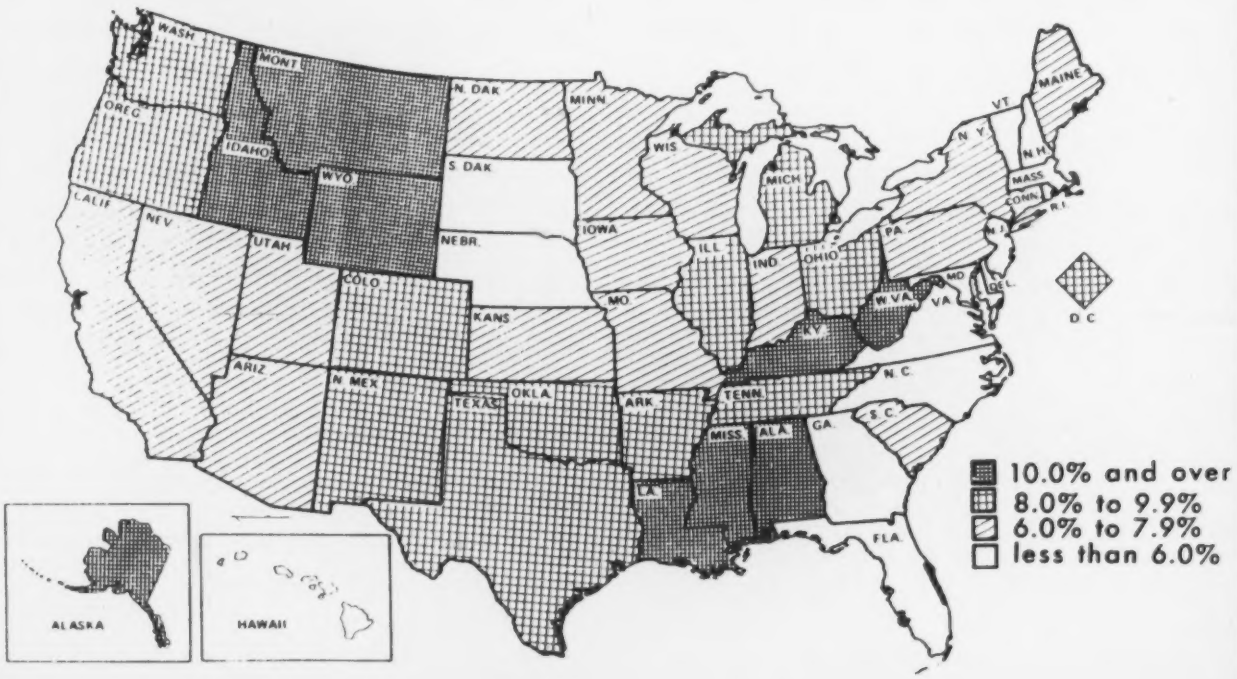
Of the 32 states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for January, eleven (11) had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Iowa (2.4 points) and New Jersey (2.3 points). Unemployment rates increased by 1 point or more over the year in seven states, with the largest increases occurring in Texas (2.9 points) and Louisiana (2.7 points).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District tied with Milwaukee for the fourteenth highest rate at 8.0 percent. The District's position was down four notches from December. The average jobless rate of all 26 cities was 8.8 percent. Of the 26 cities, eleven (11) posted lower jobless rates over the year, thirteen (13) recorded higher rates and two (2) remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 20.3 percent. On the other hand, Boston at 4.5 percent had the low-

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1987



est jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. San Francisco reported the second lowest rate at 5.1 percent. There are eight (8) cities (Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Columbus, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Boston) with rates at or below the national unemployment rate of 7.3 percent in January. The largest over-the-year increases were recorded in Houston (3.6 percentage points) and Birmingham (2.4 percentage points). Newark reported an over-the-year decrease of 3.6 percentage points. Both Salt Lake City at 7.0 percent and Boston at 4.5 percent were unchanged over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

CITY	JANUARY 1987	1986
1. Gary, IN	20.3	18.8
2. New Orleans, LA	12.0	10.7
3. Houston, TX	11.6	8.0
4. Birmingham, AL	11.1	8.7
5. Cleveland, OH	11.0	12.2
6. Detroit, MI	10.2	10.8
7. Buffalo, NY	9.6	11.2
8. Dayton, OH	9.4	10.5
9. Newark, NJ	9.4	13.0
10. St. Louis, MO	9.4	8.1
11. Cincinnati, OH	9.0	8.6
12. Chicago, IL	8.8	8.4
13. Baltimore, MD	8.7	7.4
14. **DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	**8.0**	**7.7**
15. Milwaukee, WI	8.0	8.1
16. Miami, FL	7.6	8.2
17. Dallas, TX	7.5	5.4
18. New York, NY	7.4	7.3
19. Pittsburgh, PA	7.2	8.6
20. Atlanta, GA	7.1	6.7
21. Salt Lake City, UT	7.0	7.0
22. Los Angeles, CA	6.3	7.4
23. Philadelphia, PA	6.2	6.4
24. Columbis, OH	5.7	7.0
25. San Francisco, CA	5.1	5.2
26. Boston, MA	4.5	4.5

*Preliminary rates.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)
(CALL 639-1661)

10 Reasons To Use D.C. Job Service

1. Job Service works with employers to recruit, screen, refer and place workers in jobs you need filled!
2. We are the single largest source of job-ready applicants in the District of Columbia!
3. We fill jobs across the entire spectrum of the work force!
4. Thousands of employers have already used us to recruit their workers!
5. For more than 50 years the District of Columbia Job Service has been a dependable community source of job applicants whenever employers have needed them. You know us. We know you!
6. We know about employment conditions in the District of Columbia!
7. We can provide occupational, apititude and proficiency testing to identify applicants who are best suited for your job!
8. We speed the placement of qualified applicants who are collecting unemployment compensation! This lowers employer's job insurance costs!
9. We save you time and money by referring only those able and available to work for you—people likely to meet your needs!
10. We don't charge fees to employers or applicants! We're employer tax-supported.

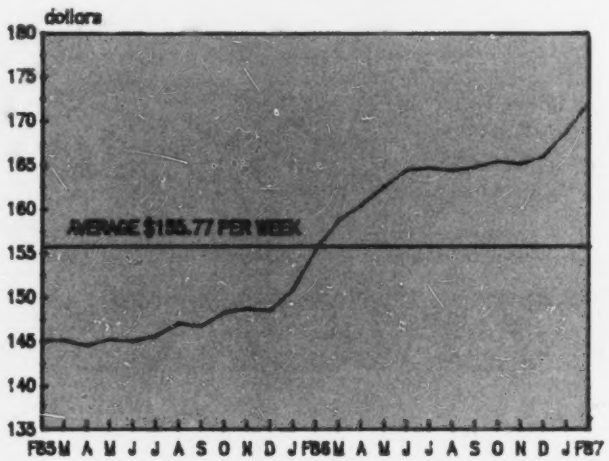
JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the ***Employer Services Center*** *at 639-1601*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES February 1987

The outlay by the District of Columbia for unemployment compensation benefits in February 1987 was $6.7 million, a 3 percent increase from last month. The current outlay was also higher than the amounts paid out in 5 of the 7 most previous months. The average weekly benefit amount for the month was $172 and is the highest monthly average on record for the city. This measure was 2 percent above last month, and 11 percent above February 1986.

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT
ALL UI PROGRAMS
FEBRUARY 1985 TO FEBRUARY 1987



Compared to February 1986, the average weekly benefit amount continues to reflect the change in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $206 to $250 effective January 1986. The February 1986 average included only two months of new entrants who qualified for the higher amounts associated with the new maximum scale, whereas all recipients in February 1987 qualified on the $250 scale. It is also apparent that the February recipients had a relatively high wage base, also as indicated by the level of the average weekly benefit amount.

The February level of activity in terms of claims and recipients was mixed compared to January. Initial claims fell 22 percent, as somewhat expected. There is a seasonal surge of initial claimants in the first month of each calendar quarter because of the change of the base period for determining monetary eligibility. January 1987 was no exception. The February fall in this measure reflects that seasonal phenomenon. Weeks claimed and weeks compensated both rose slightly—also reflecting the carry-over of the high level of initial claims in the previous month. Neither of these three measures deviated more than 3 percent above the February 1986 level.

The number of beneficiaries in the system in February, at 11,710, also was at a record high for the last two years.

LABOR MARKET UPDATE

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BANKING

In the past 13 years, employment in the Area banks has expanded by more than 50%. This special *Labor Market Update* of the Banking Library (SIC 60) was prepared as a benchmark to measure the future employment impact of inter-state banking laws.

Free copies may be obtained by calling:

The Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information

(202) 639-1642

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
February 1987

	February 1987	January 1987	February 1986	% Change From January 1987	% Change From February 1986
STATE UI PROGRAM[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,231	4,043	3,153	– 20.1	+ 2.5
Weeks of Unemployment	38,114	37,528	37,620	+ 1.6	+ 1.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,612	35,480	35,200	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,038,169	$5,916,084	$5,413,239	+ 2.1	+ 11.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.55	$166.74	$153.79	+ 1.7	+ 10.2
Number of First Payments	2,152	2,463	2,119	– 12.6	+ 1.6
Number of Final Payments	897	1,020	811	– 12.1	+ 10.6
Total Beneficiaries	10,696	10,641	10,439	+ 0.5	+ 2.5
FEDERAL PROGRAM[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	132	331	139	– 60.1	– 5.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,159	2,929	2,503	+ 7.9	+ 26.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,054	2,793	2,413	+ 9.3	+ 26.6
Total Benefits Paid	$609,959	$537,670	$425,699	+ 13.4	+ 43.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.72	$192.51	$176.42	+ 3.7	+ 13.2
Number of First Payments	183	248	166	– 26.2	+ 10.2
Number of Final Payments	72	100	94	– 28.0	– 23.4
Total Beneficiaries	882	882	734	0.0	+ 20.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	63	39	56	+ 61.5	+ 12.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	509	494	551	+ 3.0	– 7.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	430	397	445	+ 8.3	– 3.4
Total Benefits Paid	$81,413	$73,971	$76,430	+ 10.1	+ 6.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.33	$187.74	$171.[illegible]	+ 0.8	+ 10.2
Number of First Payments	37	41	29	– 9.8	+ 27.6
Number of Final Payments	28	24	30	+ 16.7	– 6.7
Total Beneficiaries	132	138	137	– 4.3	– 3.6
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,426	4,413	3,348	– 22.4	+ 2.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	41,782	40,951	40,674	+ 2.0	+ 2.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,096	38,670	38,056	+ 1.1	+ 2.7
Total Benefits Paid	$6,729,541	$6,527,725	$5,915,368	+ 3.1	+ 13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$172.13	$168.81	$155.43	+ 2.0	+ 10.7
Number of First Payments	2,372	2,752	2,314	– 13.8	+ 2.5
Number of Final Payments	997	1,144	935	– 12.8	+ 6.6
Total Beneficiaries	11,710	11,661	11,310	+ 0.4	+ 3.5

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February 1987 increased by $9.00. Average Weekly Hours were up 1.3 hours, as Average Hourly Earnings reflect a slight decrease of 8 cents an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed an increase of $8.73 in Weekly Earnings and a .8 of an hour increase in Weekly Hours. Hourly Earnings were up 2 cents an hour, overtime being worked was the major contributing factor. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies had an increase of $48.96 in Weekly Earnings, and a 6.4 hour increase in Weekly Hours. However, the Hourly Earnings decreased 41 cents because of an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. All Other Durable Goods and Printing and Publishing had less overtime worked for the month. Food and Kindred Products had more overtime worked, and All Other Non-Durable Goods showed an increase in proportion of higher paid employees.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA FEBRUARY 1987

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	375.60	366.60	385.68	40.3	39.0	37.3	9.32	9.40	10.34
Durable Goods	408.71	392.40	347.26	43.9	41.7	37.3	9.31	9.41	9.31
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	436.55	427.82	320.89	44.5	43.7	37.4	9.81	9.79	8.58
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	500.46	451.50	358.75	48.4	42.0	41.0	10.34	10.75	8.75
Other Durable Goods	328.84	339.47	346.04	40.2	40.9	34.5	*8.18	8.30	10.03
Non-durable Goods	342.41	342.74	422.22	36.7	36.5	37.2	9.33	9.39	11.35
Food & Kindred Products	435.78	431.83	436.61	35.2	35.6	37.9	12.38	12.13	11.52
Printing & Publishing	447.25	443.58	456.65	35.3	34.9	36.3	12.67	12.71	12.58
Other Non-durable goods	337.81	337.42	317.99	40.7	41.3	40.1	8.30	8.17	7.93

Total Production Workers	February '87	January '87	February '86
	42,000	41,800	38,700

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987 data not comparable to previous years.

Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

The Department of Employment Services
Working to keep Washington Working

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Area Labor Summary is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, Rhoda Wharton, and Gwendolyn Thompson.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Programs Serving Special Population Groups

The Department of Employment Services operates several programs aimed at meeting the employment and training needs of special population groups such as senior citizens, veterans, single parents, Hispanics, the physically challenged, youth, and ex-offenders. These programs provide the opportunity for businesses to make a special contribution to the community by helping citizens achieve self-sufficiency through meaningful employment.

Senior Workers Program

This program promotes part-time employment for District residents, ages 55 and older. Businesses interested in hiring an older, experienced worker should call the Senior Workers Program office at 639-1162.

Step

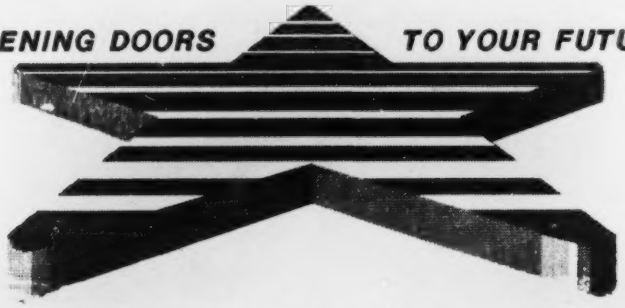
Special Temporary Employment Program serves ex-offenders eligible for parole. In addition to helping these individuals obtain a job for a new start in life, employers who hire a STEP participant are eligible for a federal tax credit equal to 74 percent of the employee's first year's wages. Wage subsidies are also available in some cases and the federal government provides bonding for employers. Employers interested in hiring a STEP worker should call 639-1591.

Win/Smart

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) conducts a special project—Single Mothers Are Resources Too (SMART)—which focuses on single mothers on public assistance who obtain job training in the child care field. Upon completion of the training, employers who hire graduates may be eligible for federal tax credits under the TJTC program (see Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program). Employers can hire SMART workers by calling 724-2357.

"FOR EVERY YOUTH...A JOB"

OPENING DOORS *TO YOUR FUTURE*



YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Help Give A Youth A Start In Life!

Call 639-1593

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR MISUSE

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

U.S.MAIL

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"